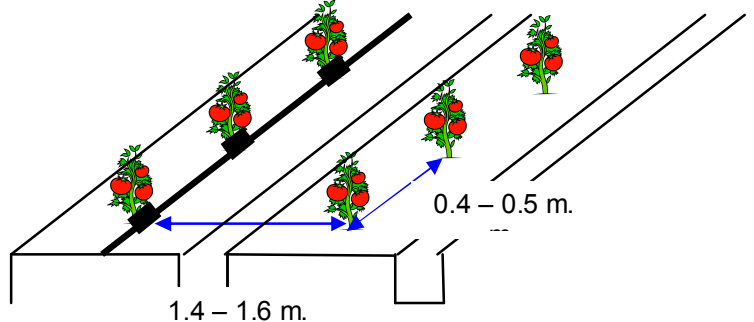


Growing recommendations of Agreen Seeds outdoor determinate tomatoes for fresh market

- ✓ **Agreen Seeds** determinate tomatoes for fresh market are famous for their fruit quality, performance and high yields.
Care should be taken to provide the plants needs of irrigation, fertilizers and plant protection, as per your regional and field specific growing conditions.
 - ✓ **Seedlings:** should be grown in a professional manner, and transplanted to the field in their best suitable time.
 - ✓ **Soil preparation:** as recommended for outdoor determinate tomatoes in your region. In light soils, it is advisable to apply well composted manure and triple super phosphate to the center of the beds.
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- ✓ **Beds preparation:** prepare beds having a distance of 1.4-1.6 m. between beds centers.
 - ✓ **Mulch:** It is highly recommended to cover the beds with PE mulch. Summer / Autumn plantations: black mulch is recommended. Early spring: transparent or brown mulch is recommended. In region infested with TYLCV, it is recommended to cover with yellow mulch.
 - ✓ **Planting distance between plants:** One plant every 0.4-0.5 m. planted at bed center. Plants can be grown without pruning in 2 methods: as bush on the ground or on stakes.
 - ✓ **Irrigation:** preferably by drip irrigation. One line placed in the beds center, one dripper per plant. Dripper discharge, as per field soil conditions.
 - ✓ **Fertigation:** by fertilizers pump or tank.
 - ✓ **Plants stand per Hectare:** The table below shows seedlings quantities per hectare, needed as per specific field: beds width and distance between plants.

Distance between beds centers (m.)	Distance between plants on beds (m.)		
	0.4	0.45	0.5
1.4	17857	15873	14286
1.5	16667	14815	13333
1.6	15625	13889	12500

Fertigation in outdoor determinate tomatoes for fresh consumption

1. Fertilizers should be applied to the irrigation right after transplanting the plants to the field.
2. It is advisable to use Ammonium Nitrate as a source for N, Potassium Nitrate as source for Potassium (care should be taken to add the quantities of N applied with the K) and Phosphoric acid as source for Phosphor. The 3 fertilizers can be mixed and applied together in the same fertilizer tank
3. It is important to irrigate on regular and equal intervals. Changes in water quantities and fertilizers should be done gradually, not at once.
4. Fertilizers should be applied with every irrigation, especially in light soils.
5. The table below, provides general guide lines for irrigation and fertilizations.
 - a. **Irrigation:** should be calculated as follows: From the local meteorological station, get the daily evaporation rate. Every 1 mm. of evaporation=10 m³/ hectare / day. If for example the evaporation is 10 mm. so the deficit is 100 m³/ hectare/ day. In the E.T column, is written the rate of return. So if it is 0.5, so 50 m³/ hectare/ day should be irrigated in the above example. If irrigation takes every 3 days, so 150 m³/ hectare should be applied. For each growing stage there is a different ratio to be calculated.
 - b. **Fertilizers:** for each growing stage, different quantities should be applied. In the table below, the figures are in Gr of pure element/ hectare/ day. If irrigation takes every 3 days, so the quantities should be multiplied by 3.

Plant growing stage	E.T	N	P	K
Planting - flowering	0.5	2000	300	3000
Flowering – 1 st truss fruit set	0.8	2600	300	3750
1 st truss fruit set – end set on plants	0.9	4200	350	3000
End set – end harvest	0.9	4000	200	1500



6. The above are recommendations and general guidelines that should be applied with care and updated to the local conditions prevailing in each specific plot as per climate, soil, season, region etc. Always consult professional agronomists, acquainted with the local conditions. Care should be taken to apply all safety rules and precautions needed to avoid any harm to humans and plants. We take no responsibility for any fault or misjudgment when applying the above recommendations, in part or in whole.